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calling up visual ideas. Binet is inclined to suspend judgement on the question of the conscious perception of these sensations by a second "personality," but argues from his experiments that this doubling of "personality" cannot arise in dissociation or splitting of the ideas into two independent groups, as some have contended. The elaboration of the responses and their connection with consciousness support the cortical theory of hysteria long taught by Charcot. Regrettable as it is that such important experiments must be conducted upon such uncertain subjects as hysterical patients, and that M. Binet is not over-skeptical in regard to the action of the magnet, his experiments do not fail of a very great interest.

Ueber Hypnotismus und Suggestion, sowie deren therapeutische Anwendung in der ärztlichen Praxis. FRANZ MÜLLER. Wien, 1889. Moritz Perles. pp. 20.

Believing that there is still a large number of physicians who are skeptical regarding the applications of hypnotism in medicine, Dr. Müller prepares for them an excellent common-sense statement of what is meant by suggestion and how it acts. He takes forcibly and throughout the position of the Nancy school and insists that the process is psychical in every phase. After citing the usual cases of the influence of mind over body, he reminds us that hypnotism is not a panacea, as some claim; it has its distinct limits, largely the same as the limits within which such factors as a cheerful mien, impressive and hopeful manner are effective. "The domain of the therapeutics of suggestion is occupied primarily by the hysterical complex of symptoms; secondly, paralyses, cramps, and neuralgias caused by psychic shock; thirdly, neurasthenic troubles and sleeplessness, and finally pains and neuralgias." A point noted in combatting the purely physical theory of hypnotization may be cited. Dr. Müller asks why, if as many claim a bright light produces hypnosis, do not ophthalmologists find amongst their numerous patients cases of spontaneous hypnotism when the ray of light from the ophthalmoscope is thrown upon the retina? The query is certainly in point, and argues that the light is efficient when its effect is expected.

J. J.

Ueber den Hypnotismus und seine Verwerthung in der Praxis. Dr. W. BRUGELMAN. Berlin, 1889. pp. 20.

This pamphlet is interesting as an additional endorsement from German soil of the therapeutic application of hypnotism. The position taken by Dr. Brugelman presents nothing peculiar. He regards hypnosis as closely affiliated with normal sleep, and as an important instrument in the hands of a competent physician for alleviating not all but an essential portion of human ills. The pamphlet is deficient in not recognizing the characteristic distinctions between the schools of Nancy and Paris, but in his own practical advice and treatment of cases he follows the former. In discussing the causes of the variations in the percentages of hypnotisable persons Dr. Brugelman makes the apt suggestion that the local environment is a most potent factor; in Nancy, for example, there has grown up a generation accustomed to being hypnotised and to regarding it as an every-day process. Hence the percentage is high.